INTEMPERANCE.

Gotham and the City of Churches in the Whiskey War.

Powerful Demonstrations Across the River.

WORK ELSEWHERE.

Massachusetts, Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Pennsylvania.

The Ladles of the Ninth Ward Starting Out in the Good Cause.

ome forty odd ladies assembled yesterday after-on, at one o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Abby tebbings, on Greenwich street, in the Ninth rard, to take into consideration the organizing f a temperance association, to be known as th inth Ward Ladies' Visiting Society, whose duty it shall be to ferret out every saloon violating the Sunday law and to ascertain the names of all the families in the ward who are suffering through intemperance on the part of their husbands; also that all saloons found selling married men liquor after having been duly notified not so to do shall be prosecuted at the expense of the society, and, if possible, their license revoked. They contend that if they can get all the ladies in the ward to join in the cause that they can undergo the expense of keeping spies going about the ward night and day hunting up those who violated the law. They airther claim that if they successfully carry out their plans it will be adopted in every ward in the city. They expect to perfect their arrangements in the course of a week.

Between one hundred and fifty and two hundred persons assembled yesterday morning in the ledden M E Church on East Seventeenth street to further the interest of temperance and to diss the best mode for the prevention of the sale of liquor. The Rev. J. K. Instip presided, and opened the meeting with a fervent wish that the se of temperance could be made the great feature of the times, that the people would rise as in one body throughout the whole of Manhattan Island, and put down not only the retail liquor selclaimed, of any great outside show; all it wanted

An old gray-headed gentleman stated that he had been a driuker for forty years, and he now wanted to join in the good work of closing up the rum shops. Mrs. Clark stated that she with others were

Ars. Clark stated that she with others were moving in the good cause, and that they had accomplished much good along Thompson street and Bouth Flith avenue.

The Rev. Mr. Boole remarked that the only true way to do good was to commence at the bottom of the tree. It was the duty of the Christians to look to home first, see what member of the Church took their little whiskey on the sly, how many members of the church kept gin shops, how many let their houses for the sale of liquors—these were the first to start with, and when they had brought about this change among their gwm members then it was time to talk about going outside and among the saloon keepers. He stated that he knew one member of a church who would not let his property for any other business than that for the sale of liquor whiskey vendors.

A meeting of about forty delegates, representing various divisions in the order of the Sons of Temperance met last evening at Carmel Chapel, at No 134 Bowery, to take steps to hasten on the progress of temperance in the State and city of New York. The chair was filled by Mr. E. L. Parsons, Grand Worth Patriarch for the Eastern district of New York, while Mr. Hopkins, Grand Scribe, officiated as Secretary. The President, in opening the meeting, said that the hour had arrived when the good cause must be pushed forward with redoubled vigor; for, if not, a valuable opportunity might be lost. He hoped that the divisions throughout the city would work with a heart and will in doing all they could. He said he admired the energetic part taken by the female advocates of temperance, in the West, and hoped that New York might speedily witness a revival. He said public meetings were necessary to stir the people up to their duty of crushing the tyrantrum and saving countless souls from perdition. The Grand Scribe suggested that he thought he could obtain a Methodist caurch near Fourteenth street and Seventh avenue for a grand mass meeting, and would fix the date at the next meeting. Two committees of four each were appointed to stimulate the eastern and western divisions of this city to renewed energy. The meeting was attended by several ladies. York, while Mr. Hopkins, Grand Scribe, officiated as

Temperance Meeting in Brooklyn Forces Over River Are Doing and Intend To Do-Speeches of Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Dr. Duryea, Rev. Mr. Haynes and Miss Sarah F. Sunley.

The women's crusade against whiskey in Brooklyn was inaugurated last evening by a grand mass eeting at Rev. Dr. Cuyler's Presbyterian church. Lafayette avenue. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Society, of which Mrs. J. P. Eliwell is President. Although the meeting was announced for half-past seven plolock, the church was densely crowded by seven. tully two-thirds of those present being ladies. At half-past seven o'clock Mrs. Eliwell, who

was wedged in a crowd near the pulpit, was heard to nominate Dr. Cuyler for Chairman. The nomination was announced and confirmed. In calling the assemblage to order Dr. Cuyler said that this was a religious temperance meeting as well as a temperance religious meeting. and they would open the exercises by singing the hymn, commencing "All hall the power of Jesus' name." After the singing prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Meserve, of the State street Congregational church.

DR. CUYLER'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Cuyler said that he was authorized by the Committee of the Women's Temperance Society to state that the rules of the House of Representatives would be observed in this meeting, and that no speech would be longer than fifteen minutes He then proceeded to welcome all those present, and lannoued forth in an address against the evils of intemperance in their midst. He said that there were 2,500 dramshops, which, if they were placed on Fulton avenue, would fill up that street from the terry five miles from the water.

PIVE MILES OF DRAM SHOPS!
Think of that! There were twelve times as many drinking places as churches, and \$20,000,000 were spent in the city for liquor each year. He alluded to the desirability of legislative action to check the liquor business, and advocated a local option bill, which was a thoroughly democratic enact-

the liquor business, and advocated a local option bill, which was a thoroughly democratic enactment, in order that the people should elect whether they would have dram shops or not. If a local option bill were passed by the Legislature (God grant that they might!) and it was signed by the dovernor, months would elapse before it could go into operation. Meanwhile

FUBLIC SENTIMENT DEMANDED ACTION
in some practicable direction. The movement which had been inaugurated by the women did not look immediately to legal action. Women were not voters and administrators of the law nor did not in this matter use carnal weapons of the bayonet and the policeman's club, but the grand spiritual weapons of prayer and persuasion. The motto of the women engaged in this work should be the grood of Bible motto:—"We are not under law but under grace." Look to the grace of God and the grace of woman's power, towards checking

that had broken woman's heart, dyed woman's cheek with tears and desolated woman's paradise—home. Br. Cuyler informed the meeting of the great progress of the good work in Ohio, and stated that, according to the very latest statistics, there had been soo places closed. The liquor traffic had been tory seriously affected. Br. Cuyler commended the women of Brooklyn to the work, and urged them to adopt as a motto "Prayer, praise and persuasion." (Applause.)

Mrs. Elweil then read a series of resolutions recognizing the voice of God in this temperance movement; hailing with by the sympathy of the various temperance organizations is Brooklyn and vicinity; regarding it the imperative duty of every woman, especially of every wife and mether, to uo everything in her power to suppress this enormous evil; that as temperance is the fand mether, to uo everything in her power to suppress this enormous evil; that as temperance is the fand mether, to uo everything in her power to suppress this enormous evil; that as temperance is the fand mether, to uo everything in her power to suppress this enormous evil; that as temperance

national curse, entering our civil courts and halls of legislation; that the license system is

upon what is called a free people, making its victims the most abject and degraded of slaves, and that its dark page on our statute books is a disgrace to a divilized people that calls for prompt, decisive legislation; that all the women in Brooklyn should circulate the pledge, and use all their powers of persuasion upon desiers in strong drink, urging them to abandon the business; that owners of real estate should not rent their premises for the liquor traffic lest they themselves become partakers of other men's sins. Finally, the resolutions exhorted the women of Brooklyn hot to offer stimulants in their houses.

Before the resolutions were put to a vote the meeting was briefly addressed by Mr. W. C. Steele, of New York, who was engaged in the work in that tity. At the conclusion of his remarks the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

city. At the conclusion of his remarks the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The next speaker was Rev. Mr. Haynes, of the Hanson place Methodist Episcopal church, who made a strong speech in favor or the movement. He said that they could not tell what dram shop the women should first call upon. They had no scheme to propose, but by this popular assemblage they expressed to the people or this country that they were alive upon this question—that they had slept long enough and were beginning to act in the matter. We would never be a safe people until rum was destroyed. Legislation and moral suasion had been used; but the mightiest arm to help them to suppress the evil was the arm of God. While it might be true that there were certain circumstances which would render going from the suppression of the propose which would render going from the subject of the country were desired to the physician who drank, and the grocer and druggist who sold liquor, &c., were dismissed.

The meeting then united in singing a new term-

were dismissed.

The meeting then united in singing a new temperance hymn, written for the occasion, commence

See our mothers, wives and sisters,
With hearts wrung with agony
Over rathers, husbands brothers,
Sunk below their destiny,
Through the awiul,
Awiul curse of drunkeness!

Sunk below their destiny.

Through the awnul,

Awnul carse of dronkeness!

Mr. George W. Ault, a reformed drunkard, related his terrible experiences while the slave of rum, advised all to abstain from the use of liquor, and bade the women godspeed in their work.

REMARKS OF DR. DURYEA.

Rev. Dr. Duryea, of the Classon avenue Presbyterian church, was introduced, and said that he believed this movement had begun under the inspiration of the Almighty. It would be carried on under the Providence of God, and it would result in immediate and ultimate good. It was not the time now to ask any questions connected with the great reform which was now to be advanced. We could discuss the proper materials and the exact composition of powder in time of peace; we could test cannon at Sandy Hook when there is no war; but when the conflict opened what we wanted to do was to use powder and gunst o shoot. (Applause.) There was in a time of general excitement an advantage on the side of truth and right and charity. Dr. Cuyler announced that, at the request of the Women's Society, Friday of next week would be a day of united prayer offered in all the churches for this work, subject, of course, to the wishes and feelings of each congregation.

MISS SARAH F. SMITEY

was next introduced and received with loud applause. She said that she had always steadily refused to use her voice in public for anything other than the Gospel, and she began that evening to refuse to use it, until suddenly it flashed across her mind that this was the gospel, or a blessed part of it, and it seemed to her that if the old magicians of Egypt were present they would have to contess "This is the finger of God." Miss Smiley spoke of the success of the movement in Ohio, whence she had just come, and said that she supposed that it the dramshops of Brooklyn were all brought together they might be able to make a wall as thick and high as the walls of Jericho, and the dramslelers might be like giants; but what was that before Christian women, full of faith in God?

A Magisterial and Judicial Row in Philadelphia Over Closing the Rum Shops-The Politician and the Lawyer at Variance-The Mayor Afraid to Act.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1874. While there is no assurance for stating that in their raid upon the beer saloons and rum shops generally, the efforts of the women are likely to be attended by any real success, there is a very strong indication that they will agitate the community very thoroughly and bring the temperance question before the people more conspicuously than it has ever been presented before. One of the most commendable features which the crusade has brought about is the excitement it has created in regard to the Sunday liquor law. The statement made upon the rostrum the other day that 600,000 persons visited gin mills each week, and that on Sunday there can more persons in the rum shops than in the churches was by no means false, while it is equally true that a law is in existence which directly forbids the saloons to keep open. The wording of the law is very plain, of course; but

JUDGE PIERCE STRIKES AT THE MAYOR. Judge Pierce upon the beach a day or two ago made reference to the present prevailing vice in forcible assertion about as follows:-"Notwithstanding the reiterated complaints of grand juries, the laws requiring taverns to close on Sundays are openly and defiantly violated week after week with the full knowledge of the city authorities. I would say publicly, that the Mayor of the city, with his 1,000 policemen in full knowledge of their violation, permits it, while it would take but one solitary order from him to close them all." The Mayor, after the delivery of the above, asked the solicitor of the city, Mr. Collis, in order to ascertain from Judge Pierce what means the latter would suggest for the more persect fuifilment of the law. Judge Pierce returned a somewhat peculiar answer to this inquiry, stating that since the alayor had found the means to break up fare banks and policy shops, he could also find measures to close up on sindays the drinking saloons and hotel bars.

Once when a strong case was brought before this Court by a prominent anti-rum champion, Mr. Hunsicker, the latter mormed him that an acquittal resulted because it was necessary for him to swear that the full the man had in the tumbler placed to his mouth was actually liquor and not something eise, in order to learn which he would have been obliged to catch the tumbier from the man's hand and taste it himself, which, of course, as a temperance man he could not do.

It would be useless for any one to state that the community is not greatly agitated; for, as will be discerned in the above, the agitation has already reached the courts. on Sundays are openly and defiantly violated week

discerned in the above, the agitation has already reached the courts.

It ought to be said that, feeble as was the little effort of last Friday in the outskirts of the city, it did possess sufficient power to wring, for the promotion of the temperance cause, a just and decided expression from a judge upon the bench, and that at once, by a direct, sensible and legal method, the good women will continue their stout war against rum.

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PRAYER MEETING ON COLUMBIA AVENUE.

No one could have been present at or anywhere in the neighborhood of the women's prayer meeting, which was held on Columbia avenue this evening, without recognizing the great enthusiasm which pervaded it. It was at this meeting that the programme for future work was organized, so that all inture measures of the crusade (if such it can be called) are likely to find their development from the gathering in the little Cohocksink church to-day. The prominent lady in the inauguration of the temperance movement here, Mrs. Dr. J. E. French, plainily stated at the opening of the exercises that in an affair like this no one must be looked upon as a leader, but that each woman should act as if she were alone and perform her work to that degree which her powers enabled her, and in those sections where her natural instincts lead her. When some one asked whether it would not be well for the ladies to enter the saloons and hold meetings there the answer was made:—"If any ladies feel convinced that such action would be of good result those who felt inclined to enter should do so, and thus all companies of ladies are left to do as they think best. The most important interrogation was, "How many members are there in the particular churches of which we are representatives who sell intoxicating drinks or who lease their houses for taverns and saloons?" It was agreed to investigate the subject and find out. As soon as the names of such parties could be learned it was resolved to call upon them and urge them to give up their trade and rent their property for nobler purposes.

A Working Committee

of twenty-seven ladies was appointed to act in various sections of the city, visit houses and relieve all cases of individual want, poverty and disease brought about by rum. Nothing of an unkind inture was notically engaged at the time, and no interview was effected. To-morrow a committee of tweive PRAYER MEETING ON COLUMBIA AVENUE.

WORGESTER, March 3, 1874.
There is no mistaking the fact that the temperance movement, now so popular in the West, is gaining permanent ground in this section of Massachusetts. The preliminary meeting held in Me-chanics' Hall last evening, under the auspices of Dr. Dio Lewis, has already resulted in a demonstration which gives almost positive assurance that the Worcester gin mills will resound with feminine song and prayer in the course of the present week. So iar as open bars are concerned, there are proba-bly lewer in this city than in any other in the traffic in distilled liquors-wholesaling exceptedreis openly defying the law. Nevertheless there is little difficulty experienced among the knowing ones in getting beverages of more strength and character. The dealers of all classes recognize this movement as a serious one, and fear its consequences, if followed, more than they do any attempts of State and city officers to enlorce the prohibitory law. The brewers and beer dealers are particularly alarmed d are already engaged in consultation as to the best means to protect themselves. These facts coming to the knowledge of the women have given them great courage, and their enthusias manifested at a large mass meeting to-day, was

A MEETING IN GRACE CHURCH. The meeting was held in Grace church, the largest edifice in the city, and probably not less than 700 or 800 were present. Some of the very ladies of the city were among the audience, and all of them-old and young, rich and poormanifested an earnestness and interest in the cause which was, indeed, surprising. Song and prayer were mingled with the addresses, and the most enthusiastic kind of enthusiasm prevailed all through. Some thirty or forty gentiemen were present; but these were invited to retire, and they yielded to the request gracefully, but reluctantly. An exception was made in case of Dr. Lewis, who remained to offer suggestions and otherwise shape the details of the coming and pastor of the Church of the Society of Friends, presided, and made numerous specches during the session. In more than half a dozen addresses Dr. Lewis urged the women to act promptly, and under no circumstances would he advise them to no otherwise than engage the dealers in intoxicating fluids upon their own grounds and in their own stronghoids. He did not believe, he said, that they needed the assistance of the men, for he own strongholds. He did not believe, he said, that they needed the assistance of the men, for he had noticed that in the West the cause succeeded the best where the women had full control. His advice to them was to organize immediately and march down into the salons in a quiet, Christian, dignified way, and then commence praying and singing, and victory would be at once assured. The Doctor was full of vim and eloquence in his addresses, and the numerous accounts of his experiences were as starting as they were glowing. He believed if the women only went to work in the right way the power, spirit and efficacy of prayer will soon come down on this community with such a force that there will be scarcely a dog left to

WAC HIS TAIL AGAINST IT.

One woman wanted to know what sight they had to go into any man's place and hold a prayer meetings?

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Dr. Lewis answered that a woman had a right to go to any place where all her woes and misery come from and ask in the name of God for fellef, and with the blessed Prohibitory law on their side they could enter the very lowest of the saloons and ask in the name of both God and law that they close up their infamous dens. They should not however, be harsh in their manners, but should preserve a spirit of kindness and encourage the deliefs to voluntarily quit the business, and when they had consented they should be liberally patronized in any nonorable business in which they might afterwards engage.

In response to another question the Doctor said he would not have the movement a sectarian one, but would have Catholics as well as others invited to unite in it. He did not believe in any distinctions, and believed they never would succeed in their good work until they realized that "a man's a man for a that."

Several of the women present made stirring ad-

man's a man for a' that."

Several of the women present made stirring addresses, all to the effect that they must be up and doing; and generally they savored the plan advocated by Dr. Lewis. One woman toid a pitsul story of how her brother-in-law rescued two small children from their brutal and drunken father last evening, a circumstance which had converted her to a cause to which, twenty-four hours ago, she was violently opposed. The affecting manner in which the new convert related her story moved many to tears, and the scene was rendered more touching by a young lady rising suddenly in the audience and singing in a most charming manner a few verses of the beautiful and appropriate ballad of Father is a funkard and mother is dead. Father is a drunkard and mother is dead.

Father is a drunkard and mother is dead.

The final result of the day's deliberations was the appointment of an Executive Committee of two from each of the city churches, and this committee is to meet to-morrow morning for the purpose of appointing visiting committees and apportioning the districts to be visited. The plan of appears will be the same as in the West, consisting merely of praying, singing and moral suasion generally. Just who the women are and how many of them Just who the women are and how many of them will thus perambulate the city and visit the tipping shops will be determined to-morrow, and on Thursday the crusade will probably commence in earnest.

To-night the clergymen held CLENGYMEN IN THE CAUSE.

To-night the clergymen held a meeting; in fact they have been holding meetings for several days and discussing the question of what to do in the matter. They are stand and quiet old gentlemen, these shepherds of Worcester. Some of them have had the pastoral care of their flocks for years, and when anything is broached which can by any possibility be carried on without their assistance they rebel against it at once. Consequently there have been many little debates about this woman's movement, participated in by nearly all the denominatorial representatives. Dio Lewis was yresent at the meeting to-night, taiking and answering half minute questions in half hour speeches, and Stephen O. Foster, the hero of a hundred combats, was also a participant. Finally, after some "feathers and folderol," the clerical gentlemen of the Protestant inth passed a series of resolutions declaring that while they held aloof from the movement, bidding the women "God speed"—while they did so they would hold a series of mass meetings, which should tend to aid the cause. The majority in the assemblage, while disapproving of the practice of praying in the streets, were not willing to stand in the way of such women as chose to adopt such a method of action, and preserve an attitude "non-committai."

Father Primeau, representing the Catholic clergy, said that he, with lifts orethren, were willing, as individuals, to help the cause so far as possible; as clergymen they would be compelled to remain passive. The meeting adjourned after appointing a committee to carry out the mass meeting plan.

Tennessee Groggeries Attacked-"Camp Ward" Holding Out Against Superior Forces—A Capitulation and Subsequent "Back Down."

GREENVILLE, Tenn., March 3, 1874.

The war of the ladies on the whiskey shops here continues to be waged with unabated vigor. But that most obstinate of rum venders, Mrs. Ward, has, so far, successfully resisted the prayers, hymns, esaims and devout expostulations of her female besiegers. "Camp Ward" is the name by which the vicinity of Mrs. Ward's saloon is now known. The ladies are still occupying their tents in front of that edifice with heroic fortitude. In all respects the situation remained unchanged until to-day when there arrived a reinforce zent of about twenty additional ladies from along the line of the East Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia Railfoad, most of them coming from Henderson's depot. These forces proceeded to invest "Camp Ward" with a degree of vigor hitherto unknown since the crusade commenced in this section. They express their determination to starve the veteran female saioon keeper into submission to their temperance behests, but they have pect. Mrs. Ward is a fine old Irish woman, gifted

met a foe who will not yield so readily as they expect. Mrs. Ward is a fine old Irish woman, gifted in an eminent degree with "the gab" for which certain classes of her country women are so famous, and she loses no opportunity of giving back as good as her besiegers send. To-day the excitement was further increased at "Camp Ward" by the addition of the large crowd assembled in front, and while the ladies were engaged in the usual temperance services several drunken men, mostly strangers here, put in an appearance and behaved in a most indecorous and boisterous manner, but without offering any insuit to the ladies.

There was more drinking to-day in Greenville, owing to the temperance crusade, than at any time since the close of the war. Notwithstanding this, however, the ladies are determined to make Mrs. Ward capitulate, and to this end they have resorted to other means than the mere investment of her whisker shop. That worthy Hibernian lady is a devont member of the Catholic churca, and the resident priest at Knoxville is very much opposed to her traffic in pine top whiskey, East Tennessee apple brandy and all other villanous intoxicating fluquors. A petition signed by all the prominent citizens in town, including, it is said, ex-President Andy Johnson, was forwarded to the priest some days since, urging him to use his spiritual influences to induce Mrs. Ward to abandon her sindu business. His reverence replied that he strongly sympathized with the ladies, and would heartily co-operate with them in this instance.

visit to her, and after a lengthy interview with Mrs. Ward, in which he invoked her in the name of the Church, the Blessed Virgin and by every other religious findence he could bring to bear, she as length consented to sell out on reasonable terms. With this understanding the worthy clergyman returned to Knoxville. But, unfortunately for the temperance advocates, Mrs. Ward has "backed out" of that agreement, and is now holding out with as much determination as ever. In this resolve she has been greatly aided and encouraged by remittances of money and inquors from the whiskey dealers of Knoxville, Chattanooga and other blaces where raids on the saloons are anticipated. The remaining whiskey shop here, kept by a man named Gass, holds out with closed front doors, but the whiskey is sold through the back door to any one who may have the barefaced hardthood to brave the tears, prayers and entreaties of the good ladies. The latter intend to fight it out, "if it takes all summer," but the situation looks doubtful. If it succeeds here, however, there will be a general crusade throughout the State, for which the ladies are now organising.

The Crusade in Columbus, Ohio. COLUMBUS, March 3, 1874.

The first active movement in the temperat crusade here is now going on. Athwoso'clock P. M. a special prayer meeting was held. Then, leaving a large audience in the church, about 200 ladies formed in procession and sales then visited the parlor of the hotel, and, in viting the barkeepeer into the room, presented the pledge, which he refused to sign. told him they would pray for him and call again The next place visited was the most fashionable drinking place in the city, known to bibulous

people as Ambrose's. The ladles' partors were taken possession of, when Mr. A Stephenson, ene of the proprietors of the place, appeared, and when asked if he objected to a prayer being offered, no doubt supposing the women had come to sing and pray until he surrendered, said he did not want his business interfered with, as his pariors were in use constantly by regular boarders. He did not want any disturbance. He gave leave that several prayers and one hymn should be said and sung. Prayer was then offered, and on the way in use constantly by regular boarders. He did not want any disturbance. He gave leave that several prayers and one hymn should be said and sung. Frayer was then offered, and on the way out Mr. Stevenson was begged to give up the business of liquor selling. His attention was called to the fact that he had children growing up who were in danger, as well as the children of other citizens. But he answered that he had a living to make for his family, and did not want to be ferced into giving a final answer as to what he would do. He would, however, consider the question. Most of the laddes shook hands with nim and showered prayers and good words on his head.

The Neil House was then visited. Stephen Danthert, the clerk, informed them that Mr. Failing, he proprietor of the house, could not be seen, as he was watching at the bedside of a dying brother, Harry Failing, and also that the bar of the house had been closed for four days. He said he did not object to having prayer offered. Prayer was offered and a hymn sung. A beautiful and feeling prayer was also offered for Harry Failing, the dying man. The stairway and office were filled with spectators, and as the ladies knelt in prayer all hats were removed and perfect respect shown. The pledge was hahded around, but obtained only a few signatures.

a few signatures.

The procession then passed to the main grocery, but the proprietor was absent. One clerk signed

ne dealers' pledge. The next place visited was William Taylor's The next place visited was William Taylor's store. Taylor was absent and the clerks refused to sign the pledge, but one said he would consider the matter. In each place the ladies were treated conticously, and promised to call again.

The procession then returned to the church, where they were heartily welcomed and congratulated. Letters were read from C. A. Wagner, proprietor or a prominent restaurant, stating he had stopped selling liquor. A letter was also read from Mr. Say, a brewer, saying he would never brew another keg of beer. The ladies expressed themselves as greatly encouraged, and will renew the warfare to-morrow. The talks and prayers to-day were utterly devoid of any harsh word, and abounded in kindly expressions for all engaged in the liquor traffic.

Prohibition in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, March 3, 1874.

A special despatch from Paducah, Ky., relating the success of the whiskey men in the elections of yesterday, says:-"This is the first election held in Kentucky under the provisions of the bill recently passed by the Legisla-ture, obliging the City or County Judge to saturat the question of prohibiting the sale of inquor upon the petition of twenty citizens to the vote of the people."

Progress of the Work in Indiana INDIANAPOLIS, March 3, 1874.

A mass meeting of ladies interested in the temperance movement was held in the Roberts Park Methodist church this afternoon. Between 400 and 500 persons were present. The organization of an association, to be called the Woman's Chris-tian Temperatuse Union, was fully completed by the election of a President and Vice Presidents and other officers.

The following platform was adopted:—

The following platform was adopted:—
Frest-site shall be the object of this association to endeavor by all the means in our power to suppress intemperance.

The following was a suppression of the suppres

During the meeting a note was received from the County Anditor, saying that two petitions on file for license to sell liquor had been withdrawn. A letter was also read from a gentleman in Boone county, offering to furnish all the means necessary to prosecute and carry on the good work. A committee of ladies was appointed, who will be aided by legal counsel to be present at all sessions of the Commissioners' Court to examine the petitions presented and, as far as they legally can, prevent the granting of any further licenses.

THE NEW COLLECTOR OF BOSTON.

What He Knows Concerning His Confirmation-Is It a Crime To Be Born

Poor ? Between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning the train from Washington arrived only a little late, which is a rare occurrence. Among its many passengers was Mr. William A. Simmons, the newly confirmed Collector of the Port of Boston. Mr. Simmons was taken to the Westminster Hotel. where shortly after breakfast a HERALD reporter called upon him.

Mr. Simmons professed himself only too happy to give any information concerning his difficult and ultimately victorious campaign. He of course gave full credit to the energy and courage of General Butler in fighting his battle, and of President Grant he cannot find terms sufficiently glowing to sound his praises for turning a deaf ear to the importunities of his (Simmons') opponents. "What caused the fierce opposition made to you

nomination by your opponents?" queried the reporter; to which Mr. Simmons replied:—"You see, n our town, we have a class of people who are proud of belonging to the classic precincts known as Beacon Hill. They are mostly all highly re as Beacon Hill. They are mostly all highly respectable folks, but aristocratic and purse proud. I had the misfortune of having awakened to daylight in the opposite quarter, known as the North End. For years our prominent officers halled from the first families, and, in fact, very few have had the hardinood to dispute the claim until now. My opportunity was not of my seeking. My friends had an idea that I was competent to fill the place made vacant by Judge Russell's resignation, and I was nominated. Since I found that my friends were earnest in the matter I went to Washington, took a hand in the fight, and the result is known. It was a tough battle; but, as an old soldier who never saw a defeat on the field, I fought against odds and won." REPORTER—Mr. Collector, I can readily see the motive of the opposition of Senator Summer to your confirmation, but why did senator Boutweil come out against you?

motive of the opposition of Senator Summer to your confirmation, but why did Senator Boutweil come out against you?

Mr. SIMMONS—Well, to tell you the truth, Mr. Boutweil had too much pressure brought upon him from the "Beacon Hill" side to resist. We had always been good irlends, and I never had the slightest misunderstanding with him.

REPORTER—The opposition of the Boston merchants, how do you account for that?

Mr. SIMMONS—Almost for the same causes. My case formed a good ground for a sensation, and, having nothing better to talk about, they made toe most of that. You will find that they will not offer much opposition to my administration, and the merchants doing business with the Custom House will think no more about the matter in a few days than if no new Collector had been appointed. I intend to do my duty, and shall do it under all circumstances, to the best of my ability. Mr. Simmons continued in this strain for some time, and during his entire conversation he expressed his great gratitude to President Grant, General Butler and those friends who assisted him in his struggle. The new Collector looks well, and was decidedly the lion of the day. He called upon General Arthur, at the Custom House, where he was greeted by General Sharpe, Surveyor; Mr. Latin, Naval Officer, and Mr. Lydecker, Special Deputy Collector. He likewise stopped at the Post Office to see Postmaster James, During the day he received a number of invitations to dine in the evening, among them one from the Union League Club.

Mr. Simmons will remain in New York probably to-day only, and then leave for Boston. Over Simmons will remain in New York probably

to-day only, and then leave for Boston. Over twenty of the weattnest citizens or Boston have offered to justify on his bonds. This is not bad for "the poor boy of the North End." Simmons Declines a Reception. BOSTON, March 3, 1874. Mr. Simmons, the new Collector, declines a pub-

he reception in Boston, tendered him by some

WASHINGTON.

The System of Seigures by Custom House Spies.

TESTIMONY IN THE INVESTIGATION.

The Illegal Issue of the Greenback Reserve.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INQUIRY.

Washington, March 3, 1874.

The System of Scinures by Custom House Spies in Cases of Frauds in Importation.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day had before them the subjects of seizures of books and papers of merchants and importers and of moieties. here were present Jackson S. Schultz and Mr. McKesson, Mr. J. C. Hopper representing the National Revenue Reform Association and the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade; Messrs. A. H. Rice, Candler, Spaiding, Nourse, Hyde and Pomeroy, of the Boston Board of Trade. William E. Dodge, David A. Wells and B. G. Jayne were present. Some of the gentlemen amply supplied The proceedings commenced with the readtestimony given at a former meeting by Mr. Jayne on the subject of moieties, in which it was said that he had made examinations, or been connected with the examination, of fiftynine commercial houses, in forty of which judg ment has been obtained; twenty or twenty-five were for false returns, for which suits were brought. Mr. Jayne explained the mode of proceeding in Dodge & Co. case. After noticing the recent publications against his official and private conduct he explained the case of Rufus Story, of the firm of Rufus Story & Co., No. 7 Front street, New York. In 1871 he caused the seizure of the books and papers of the concern. They had imported pepper brought into New York by E. D. Morgan & Co. The fraud was in the false weight returned, the government losing \$2,000 of duty. And here the witness said he had settled no case. He had, however, furnished evidence to the United States Attorney, who had received any offer of settlement that had said he and his delegation came here with the understanding that they would discuss only cases in which charges had been made, and that those accused should have an opportunity to appear before the committee. They did not propose to go into a general discussion. Mr. Kelley, Chairman pro tem of the committee, said he supposed the witness was showing the methods frauds were committed. Mr. Wood, of the commainly with regard to revising the existing law, but if in the course of his statements witness should give testimony which affected the credit of merchants acting business in Europe or the East Indies it was due to any respectable merchant whose business was put in perfi that ne should be leard by the committee. Mr. Kelley said he understood the purpose of the committee was to investigate the subject fully. Mr. Jayne said, with much apparent feeling and in a tremulous tone of voice, "I stand before you accused of wrong. These gentlemen come and ask you to listen to charges given under the impulse of public opinion. and shall I stand here accused while my wife today is broken-hearted by these charges made by these internal thieves and their representatives ?" Mr. Wood and other members of the committee just uttered by the witness, who was required to take his seat. Mr. Ketley warned the witness he must regard the decorum of the occasion. Mr. Niblack, of the committee, suggested therefore the committee should consult upon the subject before proceeding further. Mr. Jayne, resuming, said that he had in no case recon the prosecution of any man for a technical violation of law. He then referred to the law of 1863, showing the course pursued relative to violations of the customs laws. Mr. Sheldon, of the committee, suggested two points on which the witness

row morning at ten o'clock.
The District of Columbia Investigation— Vouchers, Contracts and Accounts To

conference the committee adjourned

should give his opinion as to protecting merchants

from prosecution for alleged fraud in cases where

errors are accidental or unintentional, and

whether the sams paid to officers as moieties and

expenses of the court are not so large as to amount

to a severe execution of the law. After a brief

Be Examined.

The Board of Public Works of the District, by direction of Governor Shepherd, in response to the requirements of the Joint Committee of Investigation, have caused their vouchers, contracts and accounts of expenditure to be placed in trans-portable boxes and carried to the rooms of the committee for reference and comparison with their books of record, which are to be examined. They are in the charge of Mr. T. S. Burr, of the Audior's Office, who is made responsible for their safe teening until they are turned over to the committee. It is expected that there will be a meeting of the committee to-morrow, when business will be

commenced in earnest. The Starving School Teachers of the District of Columbia.

The teachers of the public schools of this District have not been paid for many months, and their stuation has attracted the attention of the benevolent, as the District government has not a dollar with which to pay them. At the meeting of the Georgetown public school trustees last night Superintendent Wilson stated that, in conversation with Mr. W. W. Corcoran, Mr. Corcoran had offered to pay one month's salary to the teachers and janitors of the schools of Washington and Georgetown, amounting to about \$12,000. He did this. owing to the report of the suffering of these people. The offer was accepted.

Wirepulling to Secure the Whitewashing of the Western Arkansas Political Investigation.

The astonishment expressed yesterday that the authority asked by the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice to investigate the fraudulent expenditure of money in the Western District of Arkansas should have been granted was not greater than when the Essex statesman rose in his seat to-day and gave notice that he should move to reconsider the resolution adopted yesterday giving this authority. A motion was made to lay this motion on the table, which was ruled out of order by the Speaker. The explanation of the conduct of Mr. Simmons' friend is that Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, who is peculiarly interested in the investigation, voted for the confirmation of Simmons, even showing his zeal for Mr. Simmons' friend by leaving his sick chamber for the first time in weeks and returning to it when the vote was over.

Limitation of Invalid Pensions. The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day agreed to a bill which provides that all pen-

the United States service, or wounds in battle since March 4, 1861, which have been granted or may hereafter be granted on application filed previous to January 1, 1875, shall commence from the date of death or discharge. The bill also provides that in case of application for pensions, if not filed previous to January 1, 1875, the pension otherwise shall commence from the date of filing the last evidence necessary to establish the same. The limitation herein prescribed does not apply to claims by or in behalf of insane persons or children of deceased soldiers.

A Committee of Conference on the Bank. ruptey Bill.

The House Judiciary Committee, at a meeting to-day, considered the Senate amendments to the Bankruptcy bul, and, after some discussion, they

eccided to recommend non-concurrence and add a commistee of conference. It is believed that in this way the bill may be perfected satisfactorily to

Alarmed Petitioners Deprecatin legal Issue of the Greenback Reserve Mr. Fenton presented to the Senate to-day petition of a large number of prominent business men of New York city, setting forth that they were alarmed at the assumption of the Secretary of the Treasury in issuing United States notes without the authority of law: that no civilized governmen money in time of peace, and asking Congress to put an immediate stop to any further issue of cause the retirement at once of the legal tender reserve issued. The petition was referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Penton, in preit, said the signers represented at least \$500,000.0

A Treasury Decision of Importance to the Ires Trade-Octagonal Bar Iron To Be Classed as Rolled or Hammered Iron. The following decision of great importance to the iron trade has been made by Secretary Richard-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SIR—Mesars. Naylor & Co. have appealed (sections 1,911, 1,912 and 1,913 B) from your decision assessing duties at the rate of thurty-five per cent ad valorem, less ten per cent, on certain bar iron, imported by them from Sweden, per barks Regist and Namie T. Bell, and from London, per barks Cotopari. The act of June 30, 1874, imposes certain specific duties on bar fron in round, square and fiat, but provides that it shall not pay a less rate of duty than thirty-five per cent ad valorem, the same act also imposes a duty of 1½ cents per pound on all other descriptions of rolled or faminered iron not otherwise provided for. The iron forming the subject of these appeals is not iterally in the shape of either round, square or flat, but is an irregular octagon. The reasons assigned in the report of Appraiser Rice, dated the 24th of January last, for classifying it as above, instead of as rolled or hammered fron non otherwise provided, are that the department decided April 4, 1871, on the appeal of the Washburm and Moon Manufacturing Company, which embraced substantially the same kind of iron, that although the iron was signly flattened on the corners it was not so changed as to take it out of the category of square iron.

I find, however, upon further investigation, that the departmens, under date of February 11, 1862, made a decision as to the classification which should be given to certain iron involced as octagonal card-wire iron and described as having the edges of the original square bar hammered or beveiled to, prevent waste, wherein it was held that as the iron was not actually flat, round or square, tishould be considered as embraced in the provision for "all other descriptions of iron not otherwise provided for." Upon a careful consideration of the subject I cannot but regard the decision of April 4, 1871, as an innovation upon the true construction of the law, and that the only proper rule of action in the matter is to follow the decision of February 11, 1862, it

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Brigadier General Oliver O. Howard, of the United States Army, appointed under the recent act of Congress, held its first session to-day. There were present held its first session to-day. There were present General Wittiam T. Sherman, Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, quartermaster General; Brigadier General John Pope and Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds, of the Third cavalry. Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge-Advocate, and Brigadier General Howard were also present. Major General McDowell was absent on account of sickness. Without proceeding to business the Court adjourned until March 19 inst. at the request of the Judge Advocate.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

McCrary's Argument in Favor of the Bill to Regulate Railroad Transportation-The Powers of Congress Plenary

porate Monopoly—The Remedy.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1874. In the House, this morning, after the passage of the bill to amend the homestead laws and the one vent the extermination of the fur-bearing animals there, the consideration of the bill to regulate. commerce among the several States was taken up. and Mr. McCrary, (rep.) of lows, who reported the

The bill related, he said, excusively to inter-State commerce, and he asserted it to be the right and duty of Congress to regulate such commerce. It provided two things only in the nature of reformation—first, that persons engaged in railroad commerce shall not make dureasynable or extortionate charges; and second, that intraasonable or extortionate charges; and second, that they shall not make unjust discrimination in the matter of charges. The bill was therefore declaratory of the common law itself. It had not been prepared in any spirit of hostility to railroads. It required nothing from them that was not rar, just and reasonable. It required from them only that which the common law as it stood now and from time immensation.

intain.

Sithout taking action on the bill, which is a special or from day to day until disposed of, the House, at 1-past four, adjourned.